

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Pollution Report

DATE: April 4, 1994

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FROM: William Simes, On-Scene Coordinator, U.S. EPA Region V.

Site: Clark Oil and Refinery

Site Location: 201 East Hawthorne, Hartford, Madison County,

Illinois

Fesponse Authority: OPA

Delivery Order # : Not Applicable. FRP cleanup.

Start Date: March 11, 1994

Incident Category: Active Production Facility

FOLFEP: Polrep 2

SITUATION

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On March 11, 1994, the U.S. EPA National Response Center (NRC) received a call at approximately 1600, informing them of an asphalt spill Clark Oil and Refinery in Hartford, Illinois. Approximately 62,000 gallons of an asphalt/diesel mixture spilled ento land following a pipeline rupture. The material flowed into a nearby drainage ditch which flows to an NPDES discharge point on the Mississippi River. This spill was stopped approximately 200 feet east of the river by the construction of an earthen dam. exact time of the pipeline rupture in unknown. However, the 1500 barrels of facility noticed the asphalt missing approximately Ø8ØØ that morning and found it at approximately 14ØØ.

AUTIONS TAKEN

On 04-01-94, the U.S. EPA visited the Clark Oil facility to monitor the progress of the asphalt/diesel cleanup. The following observations were made during the site visit. The facility had made a connection to the discharge pipe and attached a hose so their discharge water could flow directly to the Mississippi River instead of through the contaminated ditch. Clark tested their discharge water and it was found to meet NPDES permit requirements. Clark had excavated a total of 13,949 cubic yards of soil and pumped a total of 11,820 barrels of water mixed with the asphalt/diesel. Approximately 1% to 3% of the water/oil mixture Clark is also using an environmental consultant firm, Burns and McDonnell (B & M). B & M collected soil samples and had them analyzed for BTEX compounds. B & M also installed approximately six monitoring wells south of the spill which is the direction of groundwater flow. The wells were monitored with a PID detector and two of the wells had a slight reading (1 to 2 ppm) above background and the rest gave no readings above background. The soil needed to be excavated to a depth of approximately 8 feet because the oil migrated below the surface to this depth. Pilings were installed in the southwest corner of the facilities discharge lagoon located adjacent to the spill point to prevent oil from entering the lagoon.

The PRP shall continue to excavate contaminated soil and pump the asphalt out of the ditch with a vacuum truck. In addition, the USCG and the IEPA will continue to work together under the OSC's direction in monitoring the cleanup.